## SHIP CHANDLERY & SHIP STORES. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

DEVOE'S KEROSENE OIL. 100 CASES BEST QUALITY. RECEIVED per Murray. (d23) BOLLES & CO.

LIME. A FRESH LOT PER MURRAY. FOR Sale at Low Prices by (d23) BOLLES & CO. MORE RUBBER PAINT. A N ASSORTMENT OF COLORS AND
Shades, received per Murray, and for sale by
BOLLES 4 CO.

FLOUR AND BRAN. GOLDEN GATE EXTRA FAMILY AND
Bakers' Extra Flour. Also, Bran, fresh and in perfect
order, received per Murray. For sale by
BOLLES & CO. CALIFORNIA OAT HAY!

Best Quality. RECEIVED THIS DAY FROM THE W.
H. MEYER, from San Francisco, 200 bales.
For sale by BOLLES & CO.
November 24, 1876.

SCOTCH FLAX SAIL TWINE! SUPERIOR QUALITY.

For sale by

November 24, 1876.

**NOW LANDING FROM SHIP SYREN!** 122 DAYS FROM BOSTON,

100 COILS NEW BEDFORD CORDAGE, 25 coils New Bedford Whale Line, Cutting Falls, 100 bolts Lawrence Mill Cotton Duck, assorted nos. fm 1 to 10, Cotton, Ravens, Duck; Amoskeag Drilling for boat sails; 150 Ash Oars, assorted sizes from 10 to 22 feet lengths. For sale at reduced prices by BOLLES & CO.

Per bark R. C. Wylie fm. Bremen 25 IRON STOCK ANCHORS, sizes from 80 up to 2,300 lbs SMALL CHAIN, in quantities to suit, sizes 1 inch to CHAIN CABLES, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 11-4, 13-8, and 15-8 For sale low by

Stockholm Tar and Coal Tar! IN BARRELS AND CASKS.

For sale by (se30) BOLLES & CO. Wilmington Tar and Wilmington Pitch!

PER SHIP SYREN.
For sale by (se30) BOLLES & CO. PER CITY OF SYDNEY. TROM MANILA DIRECT, VIASAN FRAN

SUPERIOR CICARS! Put up in boxes of 200 each. FRESH SALMON!

IN 1 AND 2 LB. CANS. FRESH PACKED, of Catch 1876. Also, COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON in For Sale by BOLLES & Co. SMALL CHAINS! SIZES FROM 1-6 to 1-2 INCH. in QUAN-TITIES to suit. Received per "Cleta." For sale by BOLLES & CO.

CHINA BRICKS DIRECT FROM HONGKONG.

40,000 Extra large size, and 60 to 100,000 2d Size, all of the Best quality HARD BRICKS, and will be Sold Low, by BOLLES & CO.

BALTIMORE OYSTERS! FRESH FROM THE FACTORY OF LOUIS McMurray & Co., received per Ceylon, in cases of two dozen each—800 Dozen—in one and two pound Cans. For sale low by (au14) BOLLES & CO.

Blocks and Oars! A FULL ASSORTMENT.



PHILADEPHIA!!

A ND AS YOU SEE HAVE PROVIDED

**ELEGANT SOLID SOLE** LEATHER TRUNKS

which will stand the Baggage Smashers, and which are only

STORE of M. McINERNY

Where can be found any or

EVERYTHING IN THE TRUNK LINE

-Among which are-Ladies' Solid Sole Leather Trunks, riveted edges; Ladies' Solid Bridle Leather Trunks, riveted edges; Ladies' Solid Leather Trunks, sewed edges; Ladies' Biegant Leather Covered Saratogas, Ladies' Composition Saratogas, Ladies' Embossed Zine Saratogas, Ladies' Etegant Travelling Dressing Cases,
Ladies' Russia Leather Shopping Valises,
Ladies' Bags and Reticules in all sizes, Ladies' Canvas Covered Trunks

LADIES' STATE ROOM TRUNKS! An article much in demand, stowing neatly under the state Solid Sole Leather Trunks, riveted edges; Gent's Solid Bridle Leather Trunks, riveted edges

Gent's Leather Trunks in all sizes; Gent's Bound Edge Trunks, Gent's Solid Sole Leather Valises, Gent's Bridle Leather Valises, Gent's No. 1 and 2 Boston Valises, Gent's Patent Corner Valises, Gent's Elegant Russia Leather

Gent's Shawl and Blanket Straps, Trunk Straps,
Tourist and Traveler's Bags and Valises.

In fact everything in the above line and at Bed Rock Prices.

ALSO, JUST TO HAND AN ELEGANT LINE OF

Among which are the

CELEBRATED CORK SOLE GAITERS

Just the thing for the wet weather. The Neatest Style of Men's

Slippers! Ever offered here. Among which are the celebrated Everett Stippers, and in fact everything in all well appointed Boot and Shoe Stores.

All the above lines of Goods will be Sold at Prices to suit the Times. These Goods are well known here and need no recommendation. Every Pair

Warranted. M. MCINERNY, Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets.

J. MOANAULI Offers For Sale Beef, Mutton, Veal, Salmon & Fish, at the FISH MARKET STALLS, Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, at th Lowest Market Rates. Please give me a call. ml3 1y

Russian Caviar and Roedreu Champagne, AT THE HOTEL.

## WILDER & CO., Commercial Adbertiser.

Importers and Dealers in

LUMBER!

ALL DESCRIPTIONS! - SUCH AS -

NOR' WEST SCANTLING.

Tongued & Grooved, Surfaced,

BOARDS.

PLANK, BATTENS, PICKETS, 11 in. x 4, 1x5, and 1x6, for

FENCING! LATHS, &C. REDWOOD

Scantling, Boards, Plank, Battens-1x3, 1x4, 1-2x3, and 1-2x2, Pickets-Rough and Fancy. Surfaced Boards and Plank, 7-8 to 2 in.

CLAPBOARDS, LATTICE, Tongued and Groeved

RUSTIC SIDING. TIMBER, FOR SHIP USE! 2x12 to 16x16;

CLEAR NOR' WEST, FOR PLANTERS' USE EASTERN WHITE PINE

California & Eastern Doors, all sizes SASH, all sizes; BLINDS, all sizes;

White Lead & Zinc! PAINT OIL & SMALL PAINT, CHEAP, Putty and Varnish,

Glass, No. 2x2 and 3, Wall Paper and Borders, VERY LOW!

Brown Cotton. Iron and Tinned Tax, Paint & Whitewash Brushes,

METALLIC & FIRE-PROOF PAINT. For Plantation or any Other Use, Locks, Butts & Hinges, Bolts, Screws,

Hooks and Eves, &c. NAILS! SALT, in QUANTITIES to SUIT

Redwood Lumber!

**LEWERS AND DICKSON** 

AT THEIR OLD STAND

Fort, King and Merchant Sts.

Nor' West 1 inch Boards, Nor' West 14 Plank, Nor' West 14 in. Plank; 2, 3, and 4 in. Plank Nor' West Tongued & Grooved Boards, 1 & 11 Nor' West Surfaced, 1 in. 14 and 14, Nor' West Scantling, all sizes;

Nor' West Timber, all sizes;

WHITE CEDAR SHINGLES!

JUST RECEIVED

Per H. W. Almy,

A CHOICE CARGO

1 inch Boards-11, 11 and 2 inch, Rough Surfaced, 1 in. 14, 14, 2 and 3 in. of the BEST QUALITY.

Choice lot of Red Wood Shingles, 3x4 Posts, Red Wood; 4x4 Posts, Red Wood;

4x6 Posts, Red Wood-all 7 feet long. Also, Red Wood Split Posts, ALL SIZES OF RED WOOD SCANTLING

Rough and Clear,

RUSTIC SIDING, CLAPBOARDS,

Tongue and Grooved Boards, Red Wood; Tongue and Grooved Boards, Red Wood, 14; Doors, Windows and Blinds,

Nails, Builders' Hardware,

Oil, White Lead, Zinc Paint, Chromo Green, Paris Green, Chromo Yellow, Red Lead, Black Paint, Varnishes, Raw and Burnt Umber, in oil;

Full Asst. of Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

White Ash Plank, White Eastern Pine.

WALL PAPER AND BORDER! Orders from the other Islands filled with care and dispatch.

LEWERS & DICKSON.

TO RENT.

THE PACIFIC

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3. A Queenslander in America. CANE-FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES AND

a steady, contented, remarkably well-to-do peoago and by an Englishman, according to the rostill, manufacturers of sugar machinery. They tories. Still success came, but slowly. Ere it

their own works in France. Cail & Co. set to work as though satisfied that the way to make sugar pay was to separate cane-growing from sugar making. They were aided by the French Government and officials in the effort to encourage the smaller land owners to grow cane for sale. They went further, and induced persons who did not own land, or who had not a sufficiency of their own, to lease or rent portions of the estates that had fallen into their hands, to grow cane at stipulated prices, and to dispose of it at their factories only. This appears to have been the successful commencemeut of the "usine" or central factory system in the French islands. At the present day that system is admittedly a long way ahead of anything seen in the Australian colonies, yet it is almost matter of surprise, on seeing these gigantic French works for the first time, and on learning the details of the system, to find how closely they approximate to what has been done in the Logan district by Messrs. Fryar and Strachan, and other gentlemen.

It seems to me a fortunate circumstance that the first decisive efforts to assimilate the production of sugar cane to that of the beet sugar factory system were made in the French West that time more numerous in these French islands than in any other sugar-producing country - Australia being unknown as a sugar-producer for many years afterwards. And the people are of a fixed type; they do not appear to have any desire to leave their islands, they seem quite satisfied when a living is earned for the maintenance of their families. They are the most contented people I have seen yet; and, as a whole, are better off-have more of the real pleasurers and enjoyments of life-than any others met up to date.

French neighbors for their romantic notions of cane farming.

It was fortunate, too, that the house of Cail & Co. took the business in hand. This firm, as I believe, have had long experience in the beeteffect apparatus for reducing the liquor to syrup, the filters, vacuum pans, and centrifugals are all of the best kind that European beet sugar-makers day, they are still, as a whole, ahead of any sinple system seen during the whole of this trip.

lands. In Martinique there are independent cane farmers who have not more than a few, say twelve, acres, and even this small holding the owner, if he is a family man, is disposed to subdivide. All over the territory colonized by the French, in Louisiana as well as the islands, we see that the parents will subdivide and subdivide. in their desire to have their families settle near them. It is quite a common thing to see "the old homestead," and around it-it may be yards or rods, or acres apart, according to the size of the holding-groups of cottages occupied by the sons and daughters of the old tolks, and their families. Perhaps there is not much to admire in this system, beyond the remarkably domestic character of the people. But we do not see the poverty and squalor that might be expected were the system followed by others than French; and like water that becomes too much muddied, it works its own cure. In traveling over the islands, one is constantly hearing of numbers of small holdings that have come into the care of large proprietors, and been by them converted into canefields; for here the end and aim of everyone, even close to the towns, is to have as

nearly all, their cane from land owners in their neighborhood. Others own the land, and rent or lease it out to contributory tenants. From the lands, because there is a large body of landed former class of farmers, or those who own the land they work, the factory agrees to purchase the whole crop; and the law, while it compela the factory to take or pay for all the cane grown under agreement, provides for the infliction of a severe penalty should the grower sell his cane to another manufacturer. There is, I should say, considerable competition between the factories; but there does not appear to be much disturbance through breaking of contracts by either growers or manufacturers. In this respect the French have evidently reached a degree of perfection that accounts largely for the comparative prosperity of their islands, even at the present | held by all classes of the community. What the is a poor investment—that neither industry nor am assured that business men, hotel keepers, capital prevent rain in this business. All the farmers and others invest their savings in factory parties in the sugar industry in these islands, stock. They look upon it as a safe thing, and, growers, manufacturers, agents, merchants, as a foreigner amongst them. I could expect no bankers, evidently act and work as though aware | better guarantee. that they thrive best who act fairly and stand shoulder to shoulder with all who have business | French islands; they have droughts and burrirelations with them. It is beyond doubt an understood principle in the French sugar-producing district, that it does not pay to beggar or even to put the screw severely upon their poorer neighbors who do business with the m. Were central factory system is successful beyond all the same principle applied in several less prospe- doubt. And a similar system, I feel assured, rous countries that have been visited, there is | would succeed with us were the improvements much to encourage a belief that they would pros. | in machinery seen in the various sugar-producing per. There is something, of course, in the con-tented, confiding, and I have no hesitation in to counterbalance the cost and difficulty of obadding, the honesty of these French colonists. In cases where the land is owned by the fac-tory or usine, special arrangements are made the French islands and the density of their canes

imitable shrugs and smiles of a Frenchman trying to explain matters to one who is but very indifferently acquainted with the politest language on earth, -with a smile that said much, Monsieur

wealthy, and have interests second only to the

shirked, it was evident, when it became necessary but, as a rule, day work only from daylight to The workmen, it would appear, do not like night work, and the employers find it to their interest to adopt this course of working, except in cases | The total return of juice at the Belair mill is

and machinery that are now proved to be unnecessary. This is particularly noticeable in the many contrivances obtained at one time and another for filtering liquor and syrups, and now abandoned. Indeed the whole of the filtering processes for this purpose have lost favor; the presses of various kinds, bags, &c., and animal charcoal itself has lost favor. Even in these high-class factories, with every facility for washng and reburning animal charcoal, one cannot out see that the use of this material on the plantations does not give the fine, perfectly pure white sugar which refiners turn out. I have before me at this moment sugar from half a dozen first-class West Indian factories; the syrup of this sugar has been through animal charcoal (the process adding at least 1s. per cwt. to the cost), and yet it does not look any better, nor would it sell for any more per cwt. than the sugar exhibited in the Queensland Court, Philadelphia, from the plantations of Mr. Brown, Mary River ; Messrs. Fryar and Strachan, Logan; Mr. Davidson, Port Mackay; Mr. Couldery, Logan; or Mr. Muir, Nerang, none of whom, as I believe, use animal charcoal. (Mr. Lippeen, a planting friend from Gaadeloupe, compared with me the West Indian with the Australian sugars named, and is quite agreed that the latter are especially good with the West Indian.)

Draining is still common in the West Indies. and also in Louisiana, perforated hogsheads being used for the purpose; and very excellent sugar is made by this process, but it is not likely to succeed with us. Where draining succeeds, the atmosphere is moist and still; and unless that state can be maintained by artificial means, the dry air of Australia makes draining a much more uncertain operation. I am in possession of agreements drawn up

between growers and manufacturers in Martini-They are stringent, but in practice the whole process is very simple. Usually (in all cases, I believe, where the factory agrees beforehand to take the crop) the cane is delivered at fixed points into punts, boats, or tram cars that belong to the factory. The usual arrangement

down, the factory is at the cost of them, but they pass through the lands of adjoining proprietors (generally indeed in nearly all cases, contributers to the factory). The manager of the usine decides as to whose cane shall be cut, and who shall load certain trucks each day. There is, it would seem, a great deal of working into each other's hands at this stage. The grower does the cutting and delivering ;-he makes his own arrangements about how the cutting is done, and neighbors evidently help each other a good deal. But I hope to get up the marrow of the whole when visiting the islands during the approaching crushing season. Where cane growers are deficient in mules or other draft animals, the factory manager supply them

for a consideration. The cultivation or farming of cane is decidedly well done, although by a slower process than we have been used to. Heavy wooden ploughs of few horse-hoes or scarifiers, and the people do not "go in" much for hard labor, for which I do not blame them. The less of that sort of thing in a warm climate the better; but I think

every facility exists for selling and buying the as that followed in New Orleans. The sugar barrels are exposed on the levee or market place. in any number the seller has to dispose of. Holes are bored at each end of the cask (in New Orleans they bore in the centre), so as to get at an average of the quality of each. Sales are then effected by accepting the highest offer. It is not an auction, although something like it. The seller names his price, and if he does not get it the hogshead may remain over for another day.

We now come to the main point of the whole question-How does it pay? Wherever I have been there is a desire to approach the factory system, and from every direction we hear of commissions sent to investigate what is being done in the French islands, and to report upon the applicability of the system to other cane-producing countries. That it will answer everywhere I do not believe. It answers in the French isproprietors there; and because the people are frugal and thrifty, and of a decidedly domestic turn; and also because the larger land owners work in harmony with their poorer brethren. Labor of a permanent character is abundant in the islands; fair average men costing about 2s. British money per day. This labor privilege is more marked in the French islands than any of the others visited. Indeed Martinique and Gaudeloupe are the only sugar countries I have ever been in that have no complaint on the labor question.

ne, when we hear everywhere else that sugar | profits are I could not say with certainty; but I

There have been years of depression in the canes there. The depression in prices common all over the West Indies in felt in the French islands-but less so than in the others. Under the favorable conditions stated, the

with the tenants regarding the price paid for I will be in a better position to offer an opinion cane, the use of implements, cattle, &c. It is after seeing the factories at work, which I purcustomary all over the islands for manufacturers, pose noting during the approaching winter seaor the bankers or agents of manufacturers, to son. The average density of cane at the mill make advances to growers. I was somewhat seems to be wonderfully even. It ranges, I be-

in getting at the details, satisfactorily wound up when the cane is to be cut, and I heard no comthe whole, when -with a succession of the in- plaint concerning that part of the arrangement. Respecting the machinery employed, my belief

is that it will pay any party, about to establish a large factory, to visit these islands and Louisiana. Something desirable can be seen in each of them, and something like a correct estimate can boiling in vacuo, in steam pans (a plan largely followed in America), in opens or battery, and plantation use, I am very much disposed to believe. For drying sugar, a decided improvement is made in the Lafferty centrifugal machine, an American contrivance. The vacuum pan (same design as that common in the colonies) is everywhere in favor. In mills, the most decided improvement of all was seen on the plantation of Mr. John Dymond, Belair, lower coast of Louisiana. As a whole, Mr. Dymond's is, I believe, the best ordered seen during the whole trip, and he, as well as others amongst the highly intelligent planters of America, is working towards the central factory system. I spent several days ers-both white and colored men. On an average \$2.50 per ton is paid for the cane grown by tenants, and they are aided by advances in money opportunity to see how the system worked, and feel assured it will soon become general in the

At Belair double sets of rollers are employed carries the crushed cane from the first to the second set of rollers. There is soaking or sprinkling of the cane for the second crushing ; yet the gain in liquor is found to be 12 per cent. between 65 and 70 per cent. of the weight of As might be expected, heavy expenses were cane crushed; and, as a whole, this is in all incurred in the earlier factories for appliances probability the highest return of juice I have yet seen. The first set of rollers are 5 feet by 30 inches, and the second set 5 feet by 30 inches. The first are run at 13 feet per minute, and the second 12 feet; the complete machine taking in

During my travels I have seen nothing to sur-pass the Belair mill, but the tendency everywhere is for heavier crushing machinery, and enough has been done in this direction to prove that one of the first steps in profitable sugar manufacture is to get every possible drop of liquor from the cane.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Offer for Sale the

FOLLOWING NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED

PER HAWAIIAN BARK R. C. WYLIE

One Hundred and Thirty-one Days From Bremen.

NEW STYLES OF PRINTS-TURKEY Red, Ulalii, white ground, chocolate, gray and fancy; Jaconets, Brown Cottons, 3 qualities; White Cottons, Horrocks' Long Cloth, A. B & H; Brown Drill, Hickory Stripes, Striped Ticking, Brown Holland, Linen Padding, Blue Striped Denims, Blue, White and Fancy Flannel, Mosquito Netting, Secret Wester, proof Track, & Sciences Scotch Water-proof Tweed, 5 colors; Black Merino and Cobourg, Lineo, assorted numbers, 12 yards, pieces, &c. Victoria Lawns, Barege, Lasting,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF TAILORS' GOODS Doeskin, Buckskin, Diagonal, Ripps, Cashmere, Moleskin HANDKERCHIEFS!

White Cambric, White & Turkey Red Cotton, Silk & Foulards TOWELS! White Cotton and Tukish, Linen Turkish. THREAD!

Linen & Cotton, Brooks' Patent Thread, Black Merino Braids

SOCKS! Men's White and Gray Merino, Brown & Blue Mixed Cotton. LADIES' STOCKINGS, ASSORTED Children's Stockings, Shirts, fancy flannel, Canton, Union, Regatta, Denim, &c. Undershirts—Cotton, Merino and Silk,

Umbrellas, Italian black; Neckties, Black and Colored Silk Ribbons—Entout cas SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS AND CLOTHING !

Cloth, Buckskin, Flannel, Cotton, &c., P. C. Monkey Jackets, Heavy Wool Blankets, all colors; Cotton and Horse Blankets, Quilts, &c. Burlaps, Wool Pack, Canvas, Gunny Bags, SADDLES!

Calfikins, &c., Corks, Perfumery, &c., Lubin's Extracts, Eau de Cologne, Philocome, Hair Oil and Macassar, Fancy Soaps, Windsor, &c.
Tooth Combs, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Imitation Jewelry,
Ledgers, Journals, &c., Playing Cards,
Harmonicas, I R Balls, Feather Dusters, HARDWARE!

Pocket and Butcher Knives, Scissors, in leather & cards; Tinned Spurs, Lanterns, C C Irons, Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron, 4 sizes; Galvanized Corragated Sheet 1705, 4 sizes;
Galvanized Pipe, all sizes; Galvanized Buckets, 10x12 in.
Tubs, Tinned Saucepans, Best Charcoal.
Tin Plates, Banca Tin, Sheet Lead and Zinc,
Bright and Oiled Fence Wire, Nos. 4, 5 and 6;
Hoop Iron, 5 sizes; Rivets, Muntz Yellow,
Metal and Nalls, Bar Iron, Gun Powder, Shot, &c.
Blacksmiths! Coal Printing and Wranning Paner. Blacksmiths' Coal, Printing and Wrapping Paper, Cordage and Packing, Toys, Tumbiers, Baskers, Paints and Oils, Vienna Furniture, Wall Paper, Crockery, Caustic Soda, Tar and Pitch, Anchors and Chains, Oil Casks and Shooks, Kerosene Barrels, Birch Brooms, Cement, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks, Gambier Cutch,

GROCERIES! Crushed Sugar, Wash Blue, Sardines, Salt, Raisins, Mustard, Pates, &c., &c.
Stearin Candles and Safety Matches,
Liquors, &c., Boutelleau's Brandy—1, 2, 3 and 4 diamo
Gin, in baskets and green cases;
Champagne—Heidsleck, Ruinart, Thoreaux,
Sparkling Hock, Rhine Wine, Bavarian Beer, St. Paul's Ale, quarts and pints; Jeffrey's Ale, quarts and pints; Bitters, &c.

German and Havana Cigars, at low prices, to close consign-Orders from the Other Islands Promptly Executed at Market Rates.

Agent for the Hawaiian Islands, -OF THE-

SAM'L G.WILDER.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

Safest, and

Economical Life Ins., Co. IN THE WORLD! Assets, (1876) \$80,000,000

Now is a Good Time to Insure. NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS RISKS TAKEN

ALL CASH:

UNION SALOON, E. S. CUNHA,.....PROPRIETOR MERCHANT STREET, HONOLULU. Choice Ales, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

METROPOLITAN MARKET, G. WALLER, Home Fed Turkeys. Pure Bred Aylesbury Ducks. o7 1y THRUM & OAT,

HAVING MADE RECENT EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN THEIR PREMISES, AND PERFECTED ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

NEW NOVELTIES IN THEIR LINE

As they appear, beg to assure the public that no pains will be spared to maintain the credit the house has enjoyed of carrying

First Class Quality of Goods, tasty and novel in styles,

with prices moderate, and prompt and courteous attention to the requirements of their patrons.

The STOCK on HAND

EMBRACES ----

A Full Line of Blank Books

IN DIFFERENT SIZES AND STYLES OF BINDING.

Bills Payable and Receivable Books, Time Books, Log Books, Receipt and Note Books, Memorandum and Pass Books, Memoranda Tablets, assorted sizes; Chinese Pencil Books, Cap, Letter, and Note Papers, Legal Cap, Bill Cap, Letter and Cap Account Current Paper, Trial Balance Paper, Demy Journal Ruled Paper, Letter Heads, Note Reads, Bill Heads, Statement Heads, Piric's Fine Note Papers and Envelopes, Repp Papers and Envelopes,

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF LATEST STYLES PAPETERIES. Envelopes in Variety of Kinds, Tints and Sizes.

INKS, A Large Assortment,

Embracing Arnold's, Carter's, Davids', Thomas', Doveli's, Alizarin, Japanese, Field's & Underwood's. Mucliage, in quarts, pints and cones; and also a variety in new styles.

OPEN AND READY on SATHURAY

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF INK STANDS Including a Choice Selection of Bronzeware from Muller's Bons, New York; Calendars, assorted sizes, tin case

Bronze; Mann's Parchment, French. Penn and Shipman's Duplicating Letter Copying Books, Mann's Copying Paper, Copying Brushes and Dampening Bowls, Harp Files, new styles; Stand Files, Check Files, Letter and Cap Board Clips, new styles; Ex pansive Bill Files, 3 sizes, just the thing for Collectors; Blank Forms of Mortgage, Lease, Power of Attorney, Charter Party, Contracts; Lead Pencils, various grades and kinds; Point Protectors, Pen-holders; including the newest styles of self-discharging; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens, New Style Ruling Pens, Shipping Tags, Merchandine Tags, Jeweler's Chris and Parchaed Tags, Address Labels, Gum Labels, Legal and Notarial Scals, Ivory, Quill and Wood Tooth Picks, Nests Paper Boxes, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Pocket and Stop Compasses, Finest English and American Playing Cards, Cribbage Boards and Boxes, Counters, Chess-men, Checker Boards, New and Novel Styles of Chromo Cards, Latest Styles Visiting Cards, Mourning Cards

A very Large Assortm't of Chromos to Suit all Tastes. Including Scrap and Screen Pictures, Panel Pictures and Sunday School Cards, Picture Frames, and Mounted for Special Sizes, Cap and Quarto Office and Pocket Diaries for 1877, Scrap, Stamp, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Fine Presentation

Miscellaneous and Standard Works, Sheet Music, Music Books, Richardson's New Method, and Hunten's Instruction Books

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR MUSIC, BOOKS, &c. FOR WARDED EACH STEAMER. FLAT PAPERS, assorted sizes, FOR SPECIAL BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURE.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO:

THE BOOK BINDERY has been further supplied with Machinery to meet the requirements of the City, and will hereafter

PAGE ALL BLANK WORK, PERFORATE AND NUMBER CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK WHEN DESIRED!

Always aiming for improvement and expedition in all departments of our business, we respectfully solicit public patronage and can assure parties that all orders will have prompt attention. THRUM & OAT, Merchant Street, Bonolulu.

CASTLE AND COOKE.

**NEW GOODS TO ARRIVE PER CEYLON** 

WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR

A MOSKEAG DENIMS: A C A-B & D TICKINGS. AMOSKEAG BLUE DRILLS,
Amoskeag Blue Bleached Cotton, Hickory Stripe, Langdon Bleached Cotton,
Utica Mills, 4-4 Bleached Cotton, a very superior article. Perkin's Mills 6-4 Bleached Cotton, the cheapest calton in fown
Extra Fine, Fine and Medium 4-4 and 7-8 White all Wool Flannels,

A Few Pieces Fancy Flannels for Children's Wear! 8-Card Matches, Devoe's and Downer's Kerosene Oil

Shield Jron, Hunt's, Ohlo, and Boy's Handled Axes, Axe Patte... Shingling and Bench Hatchets, Pick Mattocks, Crow Bars, Coe's Wrenches,

Horse and Mule Collars,
Ame's Shovels and Spades, round pointed;
Hall's, Reed's and Door's Shovels and Spades, round pointed
3, 4, and 5 in. Belting, Mason's large Stacking,
Horse Nalls, Kinsley's Axies, Concord Springs,
Tinned Tax, 3 to 20 oz.; Glue, Ox Bows, 3-4 and 2 inches;
Brooms, best and medium Eastern made;
Superior Garden Hoes, No. 2, 2-16, and 10-15 Socket. Eagle No. 20 and No. 2 Plows.

ALLEN 4 ROBINSON.

A Superior Assortment Kitchen Marble Ware!

Axe, Pick, Mattock, Sledge and Hammer Handles, Scythes and Snaiths, Wood Stirrups, Lamp Black, Cut Nails, 2 to 60d, Cut Spikes and Wrought Nails, AMERICAN ZINC and ERAD PAINTS, COPAL, DAMAR & CARRIAGE VARNISHES A CAREFULLY SELECTED INVOICE OF

KEROSENE CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS! RECEIVED VIA OVERLAND RAILROAD & STEAMER

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF SHELF HARDWARE! Viz: Door Locks, Buits, cast and brass, assid. sizes; Padlocks, new style; Hat and Coat Hooks, Hammers. Hatchets, Adzes, both ship and carpenters; Rules, Levels, Planes, new style and gauges; Gimblet Bits, Jenning's Bits, 4-16 to 16 16, Hollow Augers, Patent Augers, Extension Bits, Butcher Knives. Screw Drivers, Rivets and Burs, Chisels, Awis, Hose Bibbs, I. R. Hose, 3-4, 11-2 and 2 inch; Superior American Table Cutlery, worth examining; Axic Clips, Horse Nalls, Babbet Metal, Box Ulsea, Cooper's Anvils, Hammers, V Croise & Leveliers.

A fine assortment of W W, Paint, Varnish and Contrifugal Brusbes, Feather Dusters, Shoe, Shaving, and Metallic Hair Brusbes. A small but fine assortment of TRIPLE PLATED FLOWER VASES, Call Bells and Individual Balt Bottles, a new design. A few Infant Baskets, Moss and Toy Baskets for Christmas.

The NEW SUMMER QUEEN OIL COOK STOVE with OVEN and BROILES. The greatest

Stove out and sales made ahead of production.

A Small Assortment of SADDLERY, with sample ordering cards. Adjustable Tables, just the thing for Ladies Hurricane, Globe and Signal Lanterns. Carriage Bolts, Eagle Brand, all sizes; Mitre Boxes with Dieston's Saws. Superior and fine asst. of House Paper & Bordering

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The New Charter Oak Lawn Mower, Sets Floral Tools for Ladies' use.

TO ARRIVE BY STEAMER. A FEW OF DISSTON'S FINEST SAWS AND FILES. The above Goods were Purchased for Cash at Bottom Prices and we will endeaver to Sell at satisfactory prices for Cach or Approved Credit.

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PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED, Day or Night. D NIGHT BELL A jy16

Street, lately occupied by C. S. Bartow Esq., as an Estatus an Auction Room. Possession given immediately.

Apply to mh4 W. C. PARKE. curious to know upon what principle this latter feature of the usine system is worked, and the friend who so patiently cleared up my obtuseness the that matter; but the factory director decides

WEST INDIES. (CONCLUDED.)

As we have seen at Martinique, the French were the first to adopt as a system the purchase of cane from farmers and growers, and to manufacture sugar from canes grown in this way. This they did by applying the principle followed in beet sugar countries to cane farming. The islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique are peculiarly well fitted for an experiment of the kind. Each of the islands is thickly populated, large sections of the land are held by small owners-ple. At the present day these small land owners are well supplied with excellent cattle. The first factory was commenced some thirty years mantic tales of early sugar growing of the country. At that time the French islands exported fruits and grain, and vessels trading in the West Indies found supplies; this was while voyages were long, and steam less common than now. The plantations were then all large; but this Englishman thought be could induce the farming class of land owners to grow cane. He offered to purchase; and in order to make the cane into sugar he built the factory now known as Pointe Simone. He did not succeed. After a struggle he dropped out of the business: but ere that time others had commenced to purchase cane. From all I can gather, it would seem that the system made but little headway until the French

firm of Cail & Co., of Paris, took the factories in hand. It appears that this firm were, and are introduced into Martinique the much-improved system followed in the French beet sugar facwas secured, Cail & Co. had taken over several of the sugar estates into their own hands, and placed them under the control of what proved to be a very superior class of men-working mechanical engineers, mostly, I believe, trained in

From the outset of the attempt to separate cane-growing from sugar making, the French Government and officials have encouraged the system. They have aided the subdivision of plantations into farms. Where property of this kind was owned by or under Government control, every inducement was held out for the growing of cane by tenant farmers; and this, too, during a long series of years, while planters in the other islands, and the executive of the islands as well (so I am told), sneered and laughed at their

root sugar business, both as manufacturers of ma-chinery and as owners of factories in Europe. They sent, and have continued to send, the very best class of machinery to Guadeloupe and Martinique. They also sent first-class men as managers. The huge mills in use there, the trippleemploy, and although the appliances are not each and all the best of their kind known to and seen upon the sugar plantations of the present

Small holdings are common in the French is

much land as possible under cane. The French usine system has a double aspect. Several of the factories purchase all, or very

added, " Ze ad-vance ze loan on crop ; depend a great deal upon ze industree and capable sense | be formed of the respective merits and cost of of ze man who wants to borrow!" He told the whole story, I sincerely believe. The first factories were established by individu-ils, or by private firms. At one time, while the open pan system for boiling is most effective for als, or by private firms. At one time, while the sugar business was very depressed, some fifteen years since, the house of Cail and Co. appear to have held nearly the whole producing trade of the islands. As business revived, they sold in several cases to the men who had been their managers. At the present time it does not appear that Cali and Co. have a single factory in the French Islands; but indirectly, by holding shares, &c., the firm have large interests there. Several of their former managers have become

But the company system, pure and simple, is considered the best for all concerned in the busi- very profitably at Belair, and the manager, Mr. ness. It would seem that (although want of Brady, has furnished me with minute particulars confidence is by no means common) the growers of the system of working followed. On this esare best satisfied who dispose of their cane to tate cane is purchased from outsiders, and some and work with manufacturing companies. The | 1800 acres are subdivided and let to tenant farmcapital of these companies varies, in British noney, from £20,000 to £150,000, and the quantity of sugar made varies from five to twenty-five tone each day. I heard of instances of 40 tons | and goods, the use of mules, etc. I had every each day and night being turned out for weeks in the largest factories, and do not doubt the statement after seeing the machinery and the | South. men who control it. This heavy work is not to push in order to get off the crop. At such times the factories are worked day and night; dark appears to be the system most in favor.

in such cases is to pay the current market value of from 4 to 5 lbs. of sugar (the character of the grower and the usual quality of his cane all counting in the arrangement) for each 100 lbs. of cane delivered to the mill. Should opportunity offer, I shall send along to the colony sample glasses of the standard sugars of the central factories, and also sample glasses of the usual grades of sugar made in the West Indies In the usine system, where tramways are laid

the French or Spanish pattern are used for nearly all the labor of cultivation. I saw but they could do a great deal more with the scarifier. However, that is their affair. Sogar being the product of the French islands article. The process of selling is much the same

The capital stock of the central factories is Largest,

KING STREET, HONOLULU.

for crushing. That is, the cane passes through an ordinary three-rollers mill, and again through a second set of three rollers. A revolving band

from 275 to 300 tons of cane daily.